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NEW PROPOSALS BARED FOR INDIA BY WAVELL

Plan Described as Interim Change to Help Country Toward Dominion Status

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 15.—A far-reaching plan for the future of India was announced in a broadcast from New Delhi today by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India. Simultaneously, Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, in London, issued a White Paper outlining the proposals.

The plan is described as an interim change designed to help India toward dominion status. Its main proposals are for an Executive Council for the Government of India consisting entirely of representative Indians, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and for the transfer of responsibilities for India's foreign affairs from the Viceroy to an Indian member of the government, with India having fully accredited representatives in countries abroad.

Lord Wavell, explaining the plans, announced that orders have already been given for the immediate release of members of the Indian National Congress who are under arrest or under detention. He said invitations have been sent out to representative Indian leaders to meet him in Simla on June 25th. The meeting has been arranged so that help and advice can be given to the Indian leaders in the formation of their new government. The proposals, in further detail, follow:

The Executive Council of the Government of India is to consist entirely of representative Indians except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief members of the new government will be leaders of India's political life. There will be a balanced representation of the main communities including both the Hindus and Moslems. The Sikhs and depressed classes will also be represented. The members are to be selected and recommended by the politicians invited to meet the Viceroy at Simla.

An Indian member of the government, instead of the Viceroy, will have charge of British India's external affairs. India will have fully accredited representatives in other countries abroad and a United Kingdom high commission to India is proposed. The new announcement assumes that with these reforms in the central government there will also be a return to responsible self-government in those provinces that are now being administered by their governors. It is hoped that these new provincial governments will be coalitions so that the main parties of the communities may also be represented.

Leaders Invited

Best known outside India of the leaders invited to the Simla conference are Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader. But also invited are the premiers of those provinces that are still self-governing, and the premiers of other provinces. From the Central Legislative Assembly, Lord Wavell has invited the leader of the National Congress, the deputy leader of the Moslem League party, and the leaders of the Nationalist and European groups. From the Council of State he has invited the leaders of the Congress and Moslem League groups. From the depressed classes and from the Sikhs, representatives have also been invited.

The Viceroy, when he announced the release of the Congress Working Committee members, said it would be for the new central government and provincial governments to decide what was to be done with others still under detention after the 1942 disturbances.

He ended his broadcast with an appeal for cooperation and goodwill "I would ask you all to help in creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence, which is essential if we are to make progress. The destiny of this great country and its millions depends on the widsom and understanding of the leaders in this critical moment of India's history."

Wants Italian Navy in Pacific

Domei

ZURICH, June 13.—The Italian Ambassador to Washington is reported to have suggested to his home Government regarding the participation of the Italian fleet in the Pacific operation, according to information released by reliable sources, it is reported by a Rome dispatch. Italian navy authorities are said to be eagerly supporting the Ambassador's suggestion with a view to restoring the prestige of the Italian navy as well as uplifting Italy's position among the Allies, it is further reported.

'Big 3' Conference Is Slated in Vienna, N.Y. Times Reveals

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—The forthcoming meeting of the "Big Three" leaders will take place in Vienna shortly after the British election on July 5, it was revealed today by a correspondent of the New York Times, according to a New York report. A London dispatch said that Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons stated today that the meeting between himself, President Truman and Marshal Stalin will take place before the British election. However, the place of the conference was not divulged.

AMERY EXPLAINS OFFER TO INDIA IS UNCHANGED

Ultimate Control to Be Transferred Only When Governments Are Capable

Special

LISBON, June 14.—Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons today that the British Government's proposals for India represent the "agreed national offer" on the part of Britain to the people of India as they were in their final form shaped in the consultation between Viceroy Lord Wavell and the leading members of both main parties in the late British coalition government, according to a London dispatch. Amery made this point in opening the debate on India.

After reading the White Paper, Amery declared, "As the statement makes clear, the offer of March, 1942 stands in its entirety. That offer was based on two main principles. First is that there is no limit set to India's freedom to decide her own destiny whether as a free partner in the British Commonwealth or even without it. Second is that this can only be achieved under the Constitution or Constitutions framed by the Indians to which the main elements in India's national life are consenting parties."

Amery added, "These principles if I may quote Prime Minister Churchill stand in their full scope and integrity. No one can add anything to them and no one can take anything away. We can only transfer our ultimate control over India to the government or governments which are capable of exercising it. We cannot hand India over to anarchy or civil war.

"On the other hand," Amery stressed, "We cannot impose a Constitution that will break up the moment our authority is no longer there to sustain it."

MEAT MADE FROM SCOBS

Domei

ZURICH, June 12.—A Reuter correspondent attached to the American 7th Army reported that a research institute in Saarbrucken is producing a food resembling meat on a large scale out of scobs. The person who discovered this production method is a famous German scientist named, Belgius, who is now working under the American army.

According to the same report, scobs are utilized in a special process and formed into something like dried ferment. The food is said to be very nutritious containing high percentages of protein and vitamins. Before the factories were destroyed by Allied bombing about eight tons of this food had been produced a month in the factories at Mannheim and Regensburg, a quantity sufficient to support some 1,700,000 people according to calculation based on the wartime meat supply ration of Germany. It is expected that the postwar famine in Europe can be greatly alleviated if 100 factories can be built to produce this food on the same scale as at Mannheim and Regensburg.

Bans Wearing Uniform

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 14—British candidates in the general election will not be allowed to wear uniforms after all, Prime Minister Churchill clarified today following the dispute in the House of Commons whether or not they would, according to a London report.

French Cabinet Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—President Charles de Gaulle called a sudden meeting of his Cabinet today to discuss the terms of the French occupation of Germany, according to a Paris report.

CHURCHILL ASKS ATTLEE TO ATTEND 'BIG 3' MEET

Opposition Leader Invited to Accompany British Delegation to Coming Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, was invited by Prime Minister Churchill today to come with the British delegation when the "Big Three" met and the Prime Minister stated that the meeting would take place sometime before the results of the pending general election including receipt of the soldier votes from abroad, according to a London dispatch.

Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons, today that Marshal Stalin had agreed that the meeting would be held. "I am not entitled to say where or exactly when," Churchill said, but added "it would be before the results of impending election including the receipt of the soldiers' votes from abroad are announced.".

In view of the fact that Labor may be returned at the general election, Churchill said he had invited Clement Attlee, Socialist leader, to accompany the British delegation to the meeting with Stalin and Truman "in case anyone says 'are you committing yourself to something for which you have no authority' or 'the ballot box may conceal something which strips you of your authority.'"

The Prime Minister said he and Attlee had always in the last few years thought alike on the foreign situation and agreed together."

Labor Contesting 600 Seats

Special

LISBON, June 14.—The British Labor Party, making its biggest effort in its history, aims at contesting 600 out of 640 seats in the next month's general election, according to a London dispatch. So far 597 candidates have been officially endorsed and it is expected that the remainder will be chosen within the next few days.

Of the total, 40 candidates are women—the highest number the Party has put forward and higher than that of all other parties. More than 130 candidates have served in the armed forces and they range from privates to Lieutenant-General Mason McFarlane, former head of the British military mission to Moscow and later Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, from leading aircraftsmen to Air Vice Marshal, and stoker to commander.

The report added that 130 present Labor members are seeking re-election, but famous figures like J. R. Clynes, Will Thorne and Rev. James Barr who have been prominently associated with the Labor's fight for many years are retiring

Meanwhile, the report said, sandwiched between 600 militant Socialist candidates and as many fierce Tory aspirants, the Liberals led by Sir Archibald Sinclair are putting 350 candidates into the field. Sinclair told the Manchester press conference today that the Liberals would reserve freedom of action in the next House of Commons.

CHURCHILL HITS LABOR

Avers Bevin and Other Ministers Stopped Cooperating

Special

LISBON, June 13.—Prime Minister Churchill in his broadcast talk tonight may carry further the stage of the "Who is to blame for the general election?" drama to which the British political circles are reacting with increasing bewilderment, according to a London dispatch.

Ernest Bevin, former Labor Minister who is out of the London electioneering, was the principal target of Churchill's statement from Downing Street last night in which he rejected Bevin's charge of bad faith and allegation that the Labor Party was thrown out of the government, the report added.

Referring to the "difficulties of carrying on the Coalition Government in which the spirit of cooperation had vanished and many of his colleagues had their eyes fixed on the October or November election," Churchill said he felt it was essential that a decision should have been taken before the party conference at Blackpool. Accordingly he had a talk with Deputy Prime Minister Attlee immediately on his return, he said.

Trial for 16 Poles

Special to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, June 14.—The Tass news agency today stated that preliminary investigation of the case of the 16 arrested Polish leaders has been completed and now has been referred to the supreme collegium of the military tribunal of the Soviet Union for examination. The trial will probably take place shortly, it said.

100,000,000 Aroused Japanese Will Crush Enemy's Fighting Spirit, Declares Suzuki

"Even if a decisive battle is fought on Japan Proper, the enemy's fighting spirit will finally be crushed, despite his pride in his material strength, if the 100,000,000 people of Japan aroused their fighting spirit to smash the enemy," declared Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki in a press interview Thursday morning at his official residence.

Principal questions and the Prime Minister's replies follow:

Question: What is the Government's sure-victory measure for meeting the important stage of a decisive battle on Japan Proper?

Prime Minister: The Government asked for the convening of the Imperial Diet because of its determination to respect the people's wish and to meet the present difficult situation together with the people. At the Diet session I said that the Okinawa situation was unfavorable to us, but I said nothing about the future. As for myself, I am not at all pessimistic about the loss of Iojima or the difficult situation in the Okinawas. This is because in protracted warfare, it is quite natural that local successes and failures continually take place. Victory or defeat in war cannot be decided simply by the occupation of a district. It is generally said that at Iojima we were beaten. But consider the heavy spiritual blow the brave fighting of our officers and men gave to the United States. It is the same with the Okinawas. We have gained considerable battle results, and the spiritual and material blows inflicted on the enemy is much greater than what we lost. It may be difficult to compare the Okinawa battle with the Yuan Chinese attack on our land. Even were we to lose the Okinawas, we may come to fight in Kyushu or the enemy may land on some other district of Japan Proper. But if we manifest our strong fighting spirit in every battlefield, the enemy would be forced to use a vast fighting strength. Endless continuation of such a situation will force the enemy to the conclusion that further fighting is foolish, and he may propose to end the war, in my opinion. I think that Okinawa alone should be stressed. The fighting spirit of the people must be strengthened. The Government intends to take various steps to this end. The Government may issue vital instructions to the people when such are found necessary, but that time has not yet come.

Question: In some quarters, there is an impression that the Tojo Cabinet resigned because of the loss of Saipan and the Koiso Cabinet resigned on account of the loss of Iojima, and thus some are fearing that the present Cabinet may also resign according to the future development of the Okinawa situation.

Prime Minister: At the time of forming the present Cabinet, I publicly declared that I would fulfill my duties until death. I am determined to act firmly for the defense of national polity at this time of crisis. This idea will have no change whatever even if Okinawa is lost. The determination I made at the time of forming the Cabinet will be thoroughly carried out.

Question: Have you any further plan for bringing about closer cooperation between the Military Command and the civil administration?

Prime Minister: The Imperial Headquarters is firmly exercising the authority of the Military Command, and by Imperial Grace, I am allowed to participate in their conferences. Further, the Supreme War Direction Council is under the Prime Minister. Thus coordination between the civil administration and the Military Command is fully maintained, and today there is perfect unity in the two. There is no anxiety in this direction at all. As matters concerning this question cannot be always made public, the people seem to have been much worried. The structure of the Supreme War Direction Council is very well made. It may be called the "Cabinet Council" of the Wartime Cabinet. Under its present structure, the Chief of Army General Staff, the Chief of the Navy General Staff, the War Minister, the Navy Minister and the Foreign Minister are the members forming it, while whenever necessary the Finance Minister, the Agriculture and Commerce Minister, and the Munitions Minister are to participate.

Formerly there were some who feared that something was lacking in the cooperation between the Army and the Navy, but today there is no ground for such fear. The cooperation and unity of the Army and the Navy today are perfect to smash any enemy attempt to land on Japan Proper.

Question: Have you any intention of appointing a Deputy Prime Minister or of strengthening the Cabinet staff with a view to increasing the political power of the Cabinet?

Prime Minister: As I have full confidence in the State Ministers, I have no such intention. I know that at the recent Diet session the Government did not attain the best results, but the unity of the Cabinet is not weak at all. All the State Ministers are ably assisting the Prime Minister, and there is no need for appointing any more staff.

Question: What is the concrete plan for smashing enemy attempts to land on Japan Proper?

Prime Minister: It is to arouse further the fighting spirit of the entire people. When this is done, there is an absolute conviction of victory. The enemy cannot land one million troops at one time, and thus has to land troops gradually. An attempt to land 500,000 men will take the enemy a long period of several months. In the European War, the British-American forces landed a vast army in France, but they only had to cross the English Channel. Moreover, the distance from the United States mainland to our land is beyond comparison. This is a serious problem for the enemy. What is more, even if enemy troops are landed, we are fully prepared, and we can freely move great armies. That is to say, when the enemy approaches our shores, we will destroy his transports; when he reaches our shores, we will smash him there; and when he lands we will finish him on land. We will have the advantage of being able to transport supplies by land, and thus to concentrate five and ten times fighting strength. This point differs from island battles. No amount of enemy arms need cause us alarm, and I believe there is a way for sure victory.

Question: Why have you adopted the Wartime Emergency Measure instead of requesting the exercise of Article XXXI of the Constitution?

Prime Minister: Of course, it would have been simple and easy for the Government to request the exercise of Imperial Authority. Today, it cannot be said that among the people there is not heard a voice that military men are monopolizing politics. Particularly, the enemy side is eager to utilize any such tendency for propaganda intrigues in an attempt to cause a break between the people and the fighting forces. The exercise of Imperial Authority might result in falling into the trap of an enemy intrigue. Then, if the Government was entrusted with a wide authority by the Diet, the result would be almost the same as the exercise of Imperial Authority. As the Okinawa situation had become difficult, the Government submitted the Wartime Emergency Measure bill to the Diet. The Government knew well that to entrust such a vast authority to the Government was indeed a great question for the Diet. The Diet was called because it was important to show the enemy the close unity between the Government and the people, by opening a Diet session and attaining the Government's aim with the full support of the Diet. It is my sincere wish that the decisive-war structure will be speedily formulated in order to attain its full results.

Then, the Prime Minister, in concluding the press interview, made the following voluntary statement:

"I am relieved to find the people becoming really worried though late about the future of the State as the war situation reached its present stage. I participated in both the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars. At those times, the people feared that the nation might lose; yet if they remained inactive without fighting, the nation would also be ruined. If they were to be ruined whether they fought or not, they preferred to die fighting. In the present war, the people became over-exalted with the glorious results at the very beginning of the war. Since then, we were forestalled again and again. If we possessed the firm will then as we do today, and possessed the present bitterness, things might have been different.

"If the 100,000,000 people fight with determination to sacrifice their lives, I believe it is not at all impossible to attain the great task of protecting the polity of Japan. Germany was finally defeated. Did the National Socialist spirit thoroughly penetrate into the minds of the German people? Did the German army fight with the full National Socialist spirit? No. Its proof is found in the fact that among the German dead there were found almost no officers who died together with their men. There is a difference in the case of our officers and men. In Saipan and in Yiojima, our officers died bravely along wish their men. There is found a vast difference between our people and the German people and between our fighting forces and the German troops. Yet it is wrong to judge Japan by the example of Germany.

Our fighting men can never understand how Germany with such a big army left could not persist until the end. In quantities of arms and supplies, we may not compare favorably with the enemy, but our determination as we stand on the firing line is peculiar to us alone. With this formidable strength we have to fight to the end, the entire people uniting as one body."

SIGNAL HONOR GRANTED AIRMAN FOR BRAVERY

Captain Shirakawa Rammed B-24 While Escorting Convoy in Celebes Area

The outstanding exploits of Captain Ryo Shirakawa who distinguished himself in his duty of escorting convoys in the area north of Australia and who rammed one B-24 bomber in the skies over Macassar port in the Celebes on April 21 this year, for which he was previously cited by Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"A citation was previously granted to Captain Ryo Shirakawa, Commander of a Fighter Plane Unit who carried out his duties at the sacrifice of his life in escorting convoys in the area north of Australia and who rammed the commanding plane of an enemy formation over Macassar port on Celebes Island on April 21 this year, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Captain Ryo Shirakawa

Since February 22, this year Captain Shirakawa, leading a Fighter Plane Unit in the area north of Australia, assumed the task of escorting convoys. Overcoming various difficulties, he frustrated the activities of enemy planes, thereby fully accomplishing his mission.

In the skies over Macassar port on April 21, when the Captain was personally escorting a convoy, two B-24 bombers came attacking. As the convoy, which was cruising in a narrow strait, was endangered, he valiantly rammed the hostile commanding plane and downed it, thus enabling the convoy to make port safely.

This is a manifestation of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese Forces. His military achievements, as a model for Japanese soldiers, are outstanding.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and notified to the entire Army.

May 12, 1945,

Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces
In the Southern Area.

ENEMY IN TOUNGOO ACTIVE

Attacking Japanese Positions in Bid For Southward Drive

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, June 14. With the setting prepared for a southward drive, the enemy in Toungoo have since the latter part of May been attacking the Japanese positions to the northeast of Toungoo.

Powerful enemy units concentrated at Kaung-ton, 30 kilometers northeast of Toungoo, have, in collaboration with other enemy units at the Toungoo and Chienmai Highways and near the Kaung-ton River area in the south, are apparently trying to pierce through the Japanese positions by a circuitous route.

On the other hand, Japanese Units in the vicinity of Kalaw encountered an enemy force of 500 soldiers accompanied by tanks on June 4 and attacking them dealt a heavy blow on them, leaving approximately 100 enemy soldiers dead on the field and obstructing the enemy move to infiltrate into the Japanese side.

New Guinea Enemy Routed

Domei

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, June 14.—Japanese Units entrenched in the northern coastal area of the Vogelkopf Pennisula, New Guinea, repeatedly attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Mai airfield on June 5, and accounted for 20 enemy soldiers killed or wounded and three ammunition dumps and one bridge blasted. A part of the enemy force, which was thrown into confusion, fled toward Futago Island aboard barges.

Two B-24's Downed By Nippon AA Guns Over Kashima Sea

By Y. YAMAZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Two B-24 bombers were shot down at about noon on June 14 by the Shimazaki AA Gun Unit when they were attempting to penetrate the skies over Japan Proper by way of the Kashima Sea, according to an Eastern Army District report received here. The leading machine was the first to fall victim to the accurate gunfire of the AA Unit operating from a concealed position on the coast. It burst into flames, disintegrated in mid-air, and then plunged into the water. The following bomber skimmed over the waves trailing black smoke for a distance of about 600 meters after it was hit. Then it also plunged into the sea.

TARAKAN JAPANESE PUSH MASS GENERAL OFFENSIVE

Started June 11 Against Numerically Superior Enemy; Battle in Final Stage

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, June 14.—The decisive battle on Tarakan Island entered its final stage on June 11 when the Japanese launched a mass general offensive with the focal point of their closing-in attacks centered around the 102nd Height.

Since the enemy penetrated the Japanese artillery position, the offensive and counteroffensive battles on the island had raged with great intensity for several consecutive days and general confusion prevailed on the firing front. However, upon being hammered heavily by the Japanese Garrison Forces, the enemy retreated leaving many bodies behind. Taking advantage of the enemy setback, the Japanese Air Force bombed the enemy position on June 9 and 10. Encouraged by the support of Air Units, the Garrison Forces launched a mass offensive against the enemy on June 11.

Thus the Japanese, though tightly encircled by the enemy, have maintained a heroic stand on the first line for the last 40 days, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Japanese Bombers Active

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH ADVANCE BASE, June 14.—Japanese Air Units, on June 9 and 10, supported the ground forces on Tarakan Island by bombing the enemy positions.

Lieutenant Takeishi, who commanded the raiders on the latest assault, gave the following account of the attack.

"Before daybreak, on June 9, we headed for Tarakan. When we approached within 70 miles of the island, we saw far ahead of us a brightly lighted area. We penetrated the island from the south. The enemy forces began to open fire but they did not put out their lights. However, realizing that our planes were being followed by others, the enemy eventually turned off the lights.

"We dropped explosives. The supply dumps were ablaze, evidently due to bombs dropped by our comrades. In the vicinity of the 105th Height we saw a flash of light, revealing to us that the night attacks by our comrade Garrison Forces were in progress.

"On the following day, at about the same hour, we conducted another attack, but due to bad visibility we had to circle round in search of the island. The enemy who had rather anticipated our attack kept the island under light control. However, we dropped flares and bombed the enemy supply dumps. We then saw the 105th and 102nd heights. The Japanese were engaged in grim struggles against the enemy land forces.

Make Shock Attacks

By M. Murakawa and A. Aoki
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 14.—In one concerted action, Japanese Garrison Forces on Tarakan opened attacks on the enemy position at 3 a.m. on June 10.

Japanese Shock Attack Units which had already crept through deep into the enemy also carried out attacks in collaboration with the Garrison Forces and blew up enemy bivouacs, supply dumps, as well as trench mortar and machinegun positions.

New Enemy Strategy

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT BASE, June 14.—Japanese Garrison Forces in Tarakan are keeping up their grim attacks. The enemy, on the other hand, is resorting to the strategy of starting fires in the thickly forested areas in an attempt to force the Japanese to abandon their positions.

However, the Japanese Units, in cooperation with the attacks opened by comrade planes, opened fire simultaneously in concentrated attacks and killed or wounded 17 enemy soldiers. They captured two small machineguns, damaged one tank, and set afire three tents and one supply dump.

GRIM FIGHTING CONTINUES ON SOUTH OKINAWA FRONT

Enemy Hit Hard in Two-Day Battle; Shimajiri is Scene Of Bloody Struggle

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Intense fighting continues to rage on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island and especially bloody battles are in progress in the Shimajiri sector on the eastern coast of island where the American offensive has been intensified.

In grim counterattacks, the Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces, after adjusting their positions to the strongholds in the rear, are now checking the enemy assaults everywhere.

Although no change took place on the first firing line on and after June 8, heavy fighting continues in the area fronting Asato and Gushichan in the eastern sector.

In the Koroku area on the western coast of the island, numerically superior enemy forces, under cover of fleet guns, carried out repeated attacks, resulting in intense fighting.

In a two-day engagement on June 10 and 11, the enemy suffered the loss of 1,250 men killed or wounded. The Japanese also accounted for four tanks blasted.

Meanwhile, the U.S. air forces are strengthening the facilities at the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island where over 300 planes, mainly small craft, have been massed. Moreover, three runways have been completed at the airfield on Iye Island.

Ram Enemy Warcraft

By S. SATO
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT AIR BASE, June 12.—Yesterday afternoon a certain number of planes under Captain Shibuya of the Kokka Special Attack Corps set off in spite of inclement weather to carry out a daring ramming attack at dusk in the Okinawa area.

From the fact that no messages have been received from them it may be surmised that practically all the planes successfully carried out ramming actions.

Captain Shibuya, commander of the Unit and holder of a brilliant record for a certain number of hours in flight, and Sergeant [illegible], also with a good flying record, as well as other crack fliers that made up the Kokka Special Attack Corps, received orders to attack a large enemy transport anchored off Katena while a unit under the leadership of Sub-lieutenant Tatsumi was to attack another large transport in Nakagusuku Bay.

The two units took off from their base yesterday afternoon. Breaking through the enemy patrols on the way the Japanese planes swept down on the enemy war vessels. From Sub-lieutenant Tatsumi came the message, "We have started ramming into the enemy." However, no dispatches came in from Captain Shibuya. From this fact it may be presumed for a certainty that he and his men successfully rammed their craft into the enemy.

300 B-29's RAID OSAKA

Small Planes Accompany Bombers; East Area of City Hit

The Central Army Headquarters and Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters issued the following joint communique at noon on Friday:

"More than 300 B-29 bombers from Mariana bases, accompanied by some small planes, appeared over the Kii Channel from about 7:30 a.m. on June 15. After massing there the enemy planes raided Osaka City for about an hour from about 8:00 a.m. The raiders dropped incendiary bombs and explosives on the eastern district of the city. Fires broke out at parts of the city and it vicinity. The enemy planes gradually fled southward by way of the Kumano Strait from about 9 a.m. via the Nara-Mie prefectural border."

...CIFIC FIGHTING ...CTED BY N.Y. TIMES

...People Not to Expect ...ry Until U.S. Flag ...ies Over Tokyo

...June 14.—The New York ... on June 10 ... the ... still lies ahead in the ... warned the ... to assume a victory in the ... the American flag flies ..., according to a New ... June 12.

... that they can be told," the ... "we are hearing many ... untold stories of what ... happened if the critical ... turned just a hair's ... in Germany's favor." ... still fighting another ... out. "We still face ... have not been decided. ... tragic events could take ... shores of Japan which ... be used for months. No ... have been narrow es... to be told."

... learn from the war in ... warned, "with all its ter... might have been's we en... here, not to assume vic... Pacific until our flag ... Tokyo."

...ly Lasts Long

... June 13.—The New ... Tribune in its editorial ... of June 9 under the ... Japan's Geographical Ad... declared that "if the Al... bring pressure to bear ... in the same degree as ... Germany the resistance ... might come to an end and ... East Asia terminate ear... expected" according to a ... from New York.

... what the general public ... thinks," it said. "Ameri... have such a view are un... understand why the Oki... operation is forcing the United ... to make enormous ... why the United States ... make stupendous losses ... operations in the Pacific.

... ...city of the war against ... in supply lanes which ... long as well as in ... topography in fight... Enjoying an advantage... the Japanese Forces ... on to make a frontal ... the invading forces ... existing strong positions ... done in the islands ... We cannot expect ... easy termination of ... against Japan."

... Alone Insufficient

... June 12.—"The Pacific ... be won by bombing ... infantry is still neces... ...rating Japanese Forces, ... Admiral Marc Mischer ... Task Force who recently ... home on a 30-day leave, ... to a report from San ...

...S STILL RESISTING

... Strongly Urging Peo... to Rise Again

... June 14.—An undercur... ...stance and a movement ... Germany" to rise again ... and become bolder by ... according to a special Reu... correspondent reporting from ... Alps.

...er," he said, "is begin... ...ear again on the walls ... in Germany reported... ...ewolves" who are be... ...ier. The latest indica... activity, are notices ... appeared on the walls ... of towns calling the ... resistance."

...burg, 50 miles north... ...ich, typewritten notices ... buildings with such in... "Long Live The Fue... Nazis Reawake," and ... Greater Germany," the ...

... in small arms among ... is reported and two ... already been arrested ... and selling ammuni... ... explosives. A truck ... liberated Russian slave ... fired on and one Rus... wounded, one report said.

...S IN REICH DECIDED

... Armies to Comprise Oc... ...ational Forces

... to the Nippon Times

... June 14.—The U.S. 3rd ... will comprise the ... occupational forces in Ger... ... of the previously an... Army, it was officially ... by Henry Stimson, U.S. ... War, according to a ... report.

... disclosed in Paris that the ... Army will try to have ... than 10 per cent Ne... ... the total American ... Germany. The same ratio ... troops sent home for ... discharge. This is the ... percentage used by the War ... whenever possible in fixing the proportion of Negro troops.

Washington Admits Loss of 4 Warships Off Okinawa Island

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—The loss of two destroyers, an auxiliary transport and a landing ship off Okinawa with a total of 469 killed, missing or wounded was announced tonight by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The destroyers were the Longshaw with 179 casualties and the Drexler with 200 casualties. The Bates, auxiliary high-speed transport, suffered 60 casualties and the LSM-135 suffered 21 casualties.

WEST INDIAN FEDERATION BEING STUDIED BY BRITAIN

Policy Aims at Fostering of Unity Among Caribbean Colonies, Standley Says

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Explaining that while the declared aim of the British policy is to quicken the progress of all colonial peoples toward ultimate self-government, difficulties existed under modern conditions in the way of very small units maintaining complete independence, hence the British Government was giving a lead in favor of the movement for a west Indian federation, Oliver Standley, British Secretary of State for Colonies disclosed that the contents of the dispatch sent by him to the governors of the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands Trinidad, and the Windward Islands, had to do with the subject and possibility of that federation, according to a London report. The report continues:

"Standley reaffirmed that the declared aim of the British policy is to quicken the progress of all colonial people toward the ultimate goal of self-government. He went on to emphasize the difficulties that exist under modern conditions before very small units, whatever their political form may be, of maintaining full and complete independence in all aspects of government. All trends, he said, show a marked impulse toward federation of small territorial units which through proximity or common language have mutual interests.

"An immediate federal organization would not be practical, however, in view of the existing differences between the colonies in this (West Indian) area in their historical conditions, social organizations and political development, Standley pointed out. 'Moreover,' Standley continued, 'His Majesty's government would not wish to enforce such constitutions against the wishes of any large section of the community. It is their considered view that movements toward such political unity must come from within and not from the outside.

"'In the light of these circumstances, I regard it as desirable that a lead should be given by His Majesty's government in favor of the aim of federation and that British policy should aim at the fostering of West Indian unity and at the removal of the present obstacles in the way of federation'."

U.S. FOOD CRISIS WORSENS

Supply to General Public Being Reduced; Sugar Stock Decreases

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—The food situation in the United States is growing worse than ever before mainly due to the fact that that country must supply an enormous amount of provisions to its forces stationed in Europe and also to the countries the United States is now occupying, according to a Washington report.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today declared that this year's supply of foodstuff to the general public will have to be reduced by 5 to 7 per cent per capita from last year's and that especially the supply of meat, fats and sugar is most likely to become shorter. Production of meat this year is expected to go off by 9 per cent. About 70 per cent of last year's meat production was supplied to the American troops and more supplies will have to be sent this year.

The sugar stock on January 1 this year decreased by 600,000 tons from the year before. This shortage is caused by the reduction of production in Cuba and the dispatch of a larger supply to the United States forces abroad, the report added.

Cutting Sugar Ration

Special

LISBON, June 14.—United States citizens were told in an official announcement today that their sugar rations for the last four months of this year is to be cut, according to a Washington dispatch.

The cut is being made under the agreement reached in the Washington food talks in April between Britain, Canada and the United States.

1,564 U.S. VESSELS LOST; CASUALTIES TOTAL 6,000

Allies Lose 4,770 Ships Since European War; Army, Navy Personnel Losses Soar

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—The U.S. Maritime Commission reported today that the war thus far has cost the United States 1,564 merchant ships and 6,000 merchant seamen in dead, wounded, missing and captured, according to a Washington report.

The report said that altogether the United Nations have lost 4,770 ships having a gross tonnage of 21,000,000 tons since the outbreak of the European War up to the present. The bulk of the North American merchant tonnage lost, 570 ships of more than 5,000,000 tons, were sent to the bottom by mines, submarines and air attacks. The other 984 ships of 845,000 tons, mostly small ships, were lost in marine actions.

In tonnage, the North American losses represent less than a third of the dead weight production of the United States shipyards in the single fiscal year of 1944. A special report by the chairman of the Maritime Commission said that the most extensive destruction was in the North Atlantic.

Meanwhile, another Washington report said that the United States War and Navy Departments disclosed that the United States war casualties have now reached 1,017,097, an increase of more than 5,000 over the figure announced one week ago. Army casualties have reached 899,952 while those in the navy, marine corps and coast guards now stands at 117,145.

British Losses Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The British Admiralty announced today that the British Empire, Allied nations and neutrals lost 4,770 merchantmen aggregating 21,140,000 tons from the outset of the European War up to the present of which the loss of 2,570 vessels totalling 11,380,000 tons was sustained by Britain, according to a London dispatch.

DE GAULLE TO SEE TRUMAN

Visiting Washington Next Week to Discuss Levant Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 14.—President Charles de Gaulle is expected to fly to Washington next week to visit President Truman to discuss the Levant dispute, according to a Paris report.

Britain Withdrawing Troops
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that Britain will withdraw her troops from French-controlled territories as soon as France signs a treaty with Syria and Lebanon, according to a London report.

He said that Britain had no intentions of attempting to gain control over any French territory and added that there was no real reason for misunderstandings with France over the Levant issue.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that former French Premier Edouard Herriot is being sent to London by President Charles de Gaulle to straighten things out.

BRITAIN LACKS FARMERS

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The National Farmers Union—an organization of British farmers—in a statement today warned the nation that "British areas are not being harvested to the full this year and the people of this country at least will undoubtedly have to exist next winter on the most frugal rations within living memory," according to a London dispatch.

The statement, which recalled that last year thousands of tons of food were lost because of insufficient skilled labor, declared there is no sign of any improvement in the position this year. "In fact it has worsened," the statement said.

It added that the Union had made strong representations to the government for the release of farmers' sons and farm workers from the forces "to avert another disastrous year", but the government had said this could not be done except in very exceptional cases.

"In view of the seriousness of the position, further approach is being made to the Agriculture Ministry by the Union to try to secure the release from the forces of men trained for farming," the statement said. "The nation cannot afford to lose one ton of food and its production must be number one priority."

Opposes Industrializing Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—The reindustrialization of Germany should be prohibited and Germany's prewar export and import trade should be absorbed by other European nations, U.S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau told the United States Banking Committee today, according to a Washington report.

Wheeler, Luce Asking U.S. to Declare War Against Soviet Union, Says Moscow Radio

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The two outstanding anti-Soviet proponents in America, Senator Burton Wheeler and Representative Clare Luce, were bitterly assailed by Major Isakoff, Soviet commentator, over the Moscow Radio, today.

"Wheeler and Luce," he declared, "by their speeches and behavior, are openly demanding that the American people declare war against the Soviet Union. To criticize their present conduct as abominable and evil is to put it too mildly. The people of the Soviet Union can never rest easy so long as such hostile influences are shamelessly preparing the ground for a third world war."

Army, Navy Journal Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 11.—Blasting the unfavorable attitude shown toward the Soviet Union by the Army and Navy Journal, a magazine devoted to the interests of American land and sea forces, the Moscow Radio emphasized that "If it continues its same arrogance in the postwar atmosphere of provocative inventions and slander, the stand taken by this American journal is very far from the real interests of the American and all other freedom-loving peoples—the interest of universal peace and security," according to a Moscow report.

The Moscow Radio declared in substance as follows:

"A month has passed since the war in Europe ended. The unconditional surrender of all the German armed forces, which was signed in Berlin on May 8, testifies to the crushing defeat of the common enemy by the United Nations, and a complete triumph of their just cause.

"The nations see that the key to final victory was the coordinated action of the Allied armies in the fight against the Germans. Today, after the war, collaboration among the United Nations is the most important factor for the stability of Europe and the independence and development of the people.

Strong Soviet Army Disliked

"But those who are not interested in consolidating collaboration among the United Nations try to rouse doubt in this ineradicable fact and doubt in the Soviet Union's intentions. Take the recent issue of the American Army and Navy Journal. It carries an article devoted to the favorite topic of provocateurs and panicmongers—the postwar aims of the Soviet Government. Now, what does this journal say?

"In the first place it dislikes the existence in the U.S.S.R. of a strong army; secondly, the establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the East European and Balkan countries is also a source of alarm to the Army and Navy Journal, which is chattering about some sort of interesting war camp. And the magazine's contention is that the United States would not reduce its armed forces only because it would deprive itself of the power of bringing pressure to bear on Soviet policy. What is this if it is not a frank attempt right after the war to incite discord among the victors, undermine their collaboration and slander our true allies, the American people?

"Where did these shouts about Soviet claims in Europe and Asia—the Red danger—come from? We do not bother to argue with the Army and Navy Journal, although such talk cannot do the journal credit. We can only remark that this is a provocative utterance of the Army and Navy Journal. Its same pages at one time charged the Red Army with unwillingness to coordinate its operations with the actions of the Anglo-American forces."

EISENHOWER SAYS ARMY BEING SENT TO NIPPON

Tells Reporters that Germany Will Never Rise Again To Start 3rd War

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, now in London, declared that troops were being sent to the East, and that Germany would not be allowed to rise again, in a press interview given the other day, according to a June 14 dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich, quoting a Reuter's report. The gist of the press interview, as reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows.

Question: Do you think that Hitler is still alive?

Eisenhower: I am surprised that a great many of my Russian friends still refuse to believe that he is dead. I believe Hitler's death to be a fact. I believe that there was no other way for him but to die. Even if he happened to be alive somewhere I do not believe that I should have a chance of seeing him.

Question: How long will the war with Japan continue?

Eisenhower: We are now transporting troops to Japan.

Question: What if Germany should become powerful enough to launch another war in our age?

Eisenhower: Germany can never rise again to the state she was in before the war. She can never keep in step with other industrial states. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will so thoroughly dispose of Germany as to make it impossible for her to cause a third war in our age.

Question: How badly has Berlin been wrecked?

Eisenhower: It has been damaged so badly that I do not know where to begin in restoring the city. The heart of Berlin has been completely demolished.

Question: Is the Soviet Union cooperating with the United States and Britain?

Eisenhower: Peace is necessary to the Soviet Union also. I believe that they will never let go the perfect chance to guide their country into prosperity.

At this press interview, Eisenhower declared that he intended to leave Europe to return to the United States on June 16 and that British Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Tedder, Deputy Commander would take his place.

Umberto Forming Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 13.—Following the resignation of Italian Premier Ivanoi Bonomi, a Rome dispatch said today that Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, has conferred with Italian party leaders over the formation of a new Government. Bonomi is reportedly to have agreed to stay on as the head of the interim government.

OFFENSIVE BY CHUNGKING FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Armies Not Strong Enough to Start Independent Operation—Avoid Clash With Japanese

By H. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, June 13.—Though the Chungking regime is persistently declaring that the time for a general offensive has come, it has not yet been able to build up its own independent offensive operation structure, judging from information obtained from newspapers in Chungking territory and other sources.

It is true that the Fourth War Zone army under the command of General Chang Fa-kuei is showing some action; the Yunnan-Kwangsi-Hunan frontier army under General Tang En-po is attempting resistance in the Kueiliu district, and the Americanized new Sixth army is being concentrated in the northwestern section of Hunan Province, but all these activities are nothing but negative strengthening of the troops, avoiding frontal conflict with our Forces, and cannot be regarded as a preparatory stage for the distribution of troops to undertake a general offensive.

About 20 divisions of the Chungking army which were to be reorganized into Americanized troops during the period from March to July, seem to have almost completed their reorganization, according to a recent report. Yet the army is not powerful enough to stage resistance by itself. In this manner, the recent activities of the Chungking army in Kueichow, Hunan and Kwangsi may be regarded as gestures to encourage the approach of American forces to the continent or to support American operation against Japan. Chungking, though overestimating its military strength, has no confidence in breaking the iron wall of the Japanese Forces on the continent with its 20 to 30 divisions of Americanized troops. The weakness of Chungking, thus, lies in the fact that anti-Japanese resistance cannot be carried out without the aid of the American forces.

On the other hand, the American forces are depending on Chungking for its vast human resource, and it is clear that being obliged to suffer serious bleeding, the United States intends to fight a decisive war on the continent at the sacrifice of Chungking. Hence, a break in the America-Chungking joint operation is predicted as the two are having "different dreams though sleeping on the same bed."

Then, the relation between Lieutenant General Wedemeyer who replaced Stilwell and Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have become particularly strained of late. It should be very closely watched how the military and political ability of Lieutenant General Wedemeyer will lead Chungking by force. It is therefore possible to say that under the guidance of Wedemeyer, the direction of the general offensive which Chungking is so loudly declaring now will be decided or changed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GREED FACES SOVIET ADVANCE

Little Evidence Seen of European Reconstruction Due To Clash of Ambitions

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—A month has passed since the close of the war in Europe, but there has been little evidence of reconstruction activities, because the Soviet advance and the Anglo-American greed are now at grips, with the European continent as the arena. With the increasing recognition that Japan will hold out to the end, the political situation in Europe is becoming increasingly insecure. No matter how fierce the fighting in the Greater East Asiatic war theater may become, the 100 million Japanese must prove to the world that Japan's resistance is not brittle like that of European States. The war situation has changed completely since a month ago, with the result that Japan's fight is governing the course of events the world over.

The first conference of the German Control Commission has convened, but the problem of the disposal of Germany remains the greatest cause of political insecurity in Europe. Basically adhering to the policy of the Casablanca talks, the United States and Britain are opposed to the arming of Germany, and are trying to prevent the rehabilitation of that country's industrial power. If they deprive Germany of her power for self-sustenance and reduce her to a purely agricultural State, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and other neighboring countries will be affected unfavorably. Thus, they are facing the weakness of having to consider the revision of the Versailles Treaty structure.

Immediately on the heels of the end of World War I the Allies deprived of ability to pay war indemnities in case they do any such thing this time. They are taking the view that they cannot do any more and that they will not supply Germany with capital or materials for reconstruction work.

They are punishing those whom they consider responsible for the war. Although they are insuring the maintenance of the lowest standard of living for the German people, they are holding to the policy of compelling that people to engage in compulsory labor. The Americans and British are reporting that it has been revealed so far that 5,000 people have been killed by the German Gestapo.

Concerning the Soviet attitude toward Germany, the United States and Britain believe that the Soviet Union is against any further division of German territory than required by the independence of Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia; that the Soviet Union intends to engage in a thorough re-education of the German people in order to uproot National Socialism and to create a pro-Soviet feeling; and that although the Soviet Union is not opposed to the supplying of materials for reconstruction, she prefers to supply Finland first, then the areas formerly occupied by the German forces, and to supply Germany last.

Britain is very much on the alert against the Soviet plan for the re-education of the Germans. For instance, in the present military administration of Germany, the United States and France are intending to continue their divided administration of Germany with their own troops; but Britain wishes to allow Germans to participate in their administration. This must be because Britain is very much afraid of the Soviet attitude toward Germany.

The most concrete matter which the Americans and British seem to have taken into consideration, concerns the nine-point demand posed by the German Socialist League at Stockholm, the substance of which follows:

1) The new government for Germany shall be entirely free of any greed which may cause friction between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. 2) It shall shoulder the responsibility for the defeat of the National Socialist regime. 3) It shall refrain from contracting anything like secret agreements with third nations. 4) All war booty shall be returned and it shall speedily take part in the field of European international politics. It is difficult, however, to export German labor to foreign countries. 5) The independence of Czechoslovakia shall be recognized. 6) Polish control of ports and harbors shall be recognized, but it is desirable that a definite frontier should be established, unlike that set by the Versailles Treaty. 7) If an exchange of residents is effected as a result, a certain force of troops should be allowed for the maintenance of domestic peace and order. 8) A labor party, based on Democracy, respect for the free will of the people and committed to the formation of a parliamentary form of government, shall form the nucleus of the German government. 9) All National Socialist establishments shall be made Democratic.

It would be wrong to consider that the foregoing German requests would be turned down and ignored by the American, British and Soviet authorities. The United States and Britain firmly refused to recognize the Doenitz regime and launched out on general military administration. Conditions have changed quickly during the month since then, with the result that the time has come for the turning point that will decide whether these Germans will join hands with the Soviet Union or with the United States and Britain.

Armed German Remnants

In the existing situation in which they are engaged in searching for armed remnants of the German army in mountainous districts, it is hardly possible for the Anglo-Americans to withdraw their occupation armies from Germany. An American reporter, in a recent article entitled, "Incomplete Victory," wrote as follows:

"The number of well-armed German remnants who are found everywhere in Germany is put at about 40,000. It requires an army of between 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 men if the four countries, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union are to suppress them. In the light of the political situation in the United States and Britain it is impossible to keep their armies in Germany for the coming five years."

It would be a great success for the Allies if they could continue the occupation of Germany for five years. Will Europe remain as it is for five years? It is impossible for Germany to recover by her own efforts in such a short period of time. The question is when the balance of power between the United States and Britain on one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other will break. Various indications can be observed in this connection. Since the central war arena has been shifted to East Asia, it is necessary for us to refrain from making an overestimation of its result at the moment.

We hear a great deal about the confrontation between the United States and Britain on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other in Europe. The American and British side has been much propagandising that American and British troops in Europe are being transported to East Asia in succession. The propaganda can be interpreted as a shout of encouragement by America and Britain in their war against Japan as well as a strategy against the Soviet Union in Europe. Britain and America have been circulating news on the "Advance of the Soviet Union." As an example, news emanating from the British and American side reported the advance of the Soviet Union into the Baltic Sea where the Soviets built airfields in Bornholm Island. Such propaganda illustrates the fact that America and Britain are not neglecting their preparations for building a defensive wall against the Soviet Union.

Anti-Soviet Activities

The first defensive line of the Soviet Union runs from Stettin in North Germany to Trieste, the gate of the Balkans, in the south. America and Britain are making strong efforts to form blocs along that line in order to face Soviet Russia in Europe. It is clear that British and American efforts are not restricted to political objectives, but are based on military necessity. To support this, two facts can be mentioned:

The first is that before the announcement that she would use naval and air bases in Newfoundland and other British islands, America had already begun building bases for "air fortresses" in Norway and other countries in North Europe.

In the second place, a part of the American troops withdrawn from Europe has been landed in India. It is expected that these American troops will be moved to the Indian-Iranian border regions from the eastern part of India. This forms a part of the wall being built by America and Britain against the Soviet Union.

An article in the Economist manifested the following views:

"It is impossible for us to cooperate with the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union in dealing with European democratic countries may be expected to follow the same policies as did National Socialist Germany. The last step left for West Europe is to make preparations for another war."

It is clear that the Soviet Union is adopting a cautious policy, with a view to avoiding any cause that may give rise to war. However, it is worthy of note that anti-Soviet propaganda is being circulated in Europe.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT AIMED

In view of the vital importance of enhancing the development of Asia, a Dai Nippon Asia Development Society will be organized soon to carry on the task hitherto undertaken by the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which was dissolved on Wednesday.

The new Society will be attached to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and headed by General Iwane Matsui, former President of the Asia Development Headquarters, who will be assisted by Eiji Amau, former President of the Board of Information, acting as chief Director. The Preparations Committee is expected to meet sometime around June 20.

Senior Statesmen Meet

A regular meeting arranged between Cabinet members and important persons close to the Throne, known as senior statesmen, took place at the Prime Minister's official residence at noon on Thursday. Those who attended the function were Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and other Cabinet Ministers, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Koki Hirota and General Kuniaki Koiso, all former Prime Ministers. The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Azumafuji Made Ozeki

Azumafuji, Sekiwaki (second sumo wrestling champion) of the East Camp, who won six tournaments and lost one at the grand dedicatory sumo wrestling match which ended on Thursday at the Meiji Shrine was promoted to Ozeki (first champion) at the regular meeting held on Thursday to decide on a new line-up of wrestlers.

Evacuees Reach Manchouli

Domei

MANCHOULI, June 14.—Japanese Consul to Vienna Takeshi Okuyama accompanied by his wife and daughter, Vienna Consulate staff member Kawamura, staff member of the Japanese Legation in Berlin Nakagawa, Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent Masuo Ureshino and a party of eight reached here yesterday at 2 p.m.

U.S., Mexico Sign Money Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—The United States and Mexico yesterday extended their 1941 Currency Stabilization Agreement for two years, according to a Washington report. Under the agreement, the United States undertakes to purchase $40,000,000 worth of Mexican pesos for the purpose of stabilizing the dollar-peso exchange rate.

The Yasuda Bank Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Reserves 129,400,000
Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Irafune-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President:
[illegible]
Vice-President:
[illegible]
Directors:
[illegible]
Head Office: [illegible]
Tokyo Branch: [illegible] 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
[illegible]
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, [illegible] Hakodate, [illegible] chu, Shoka, Kagi, [illegible] Giran, Shinchiku, [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, [illegible] chow, Amoy, [illegible] Kiangwan, [illegible] Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible] hu, Kiukiang, [illegible] chang, Tai-hsien, [illegible] Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible] Kachek, Hokurei, [illegible] Truk, Palau, [illegible] Manila, Davao, [illegible] Pacolod, Legaspi, [illegible] Djawa: [illegible] Bjakarta, [illegible] dja, Denpasar, [illegible] Balik-Papan, [illegible] Samarinda, [illegible] Koepang, [illegible]
Others: [illegible]

[illegible] FLIGHT OFFICERS PROCLAIMED FOR FEATS

Man Gekko Fighter to Down 6 B-29 Raiders, Damage 2 Since December 1944

The exploits of Flight Lieutenant Shiro Kurotori and Flight Petty Officer Juzo Kuramoto, who since the beginning of this year brought down six enemy B-29's and damaged two others, especially distinguishing themselves on May 25 when on their Gekko fighter plane they attacked several of the large formations of B-29's which raided the Japanese mainland and brought down five enemy planes, besides damaging another, were proclaimed on June 1 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station to all the armed forces. The Navy Ministry's announcement, dated the same day, is as follows:

On the occasion of the raids by large-type enemy planes on the nights of April 15 and May 25, Navy Flight Lieutenant Shiro Kurotori and Flight Petty Officer Juzo Kuramoto, manning a Gekko plane, shot down six and damaged two of the enemy planes, thus manifesting superior fighting spirit and skill, which acts the Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station proclaims to all the armed forces.

PROCLAMATION

Navy Flight Lieutenant Shiro Kurotori and Navy Flight Petty Officer Juzo Kuramoto, attached to the Yokosuka Navy Air Corps.

Taking part in the counter-operations against enemy planes raiding Japan Proper since December, 1944, these men have downed six and damaged two B-29's. Especially on the night of May 25, when large formations of B-29's attacked the Kwanto area, manning a Gekko plane, they intercepted the enemy planes over the Southwest Kwanto area and the Northeast Kwanto area, fiercely attacked those enemy planes which were attacking in continuous waves, and achieved the outstanding war results of five enemy planes downed and another damaged. This, we recognize as being a glorious military feat, being of great import to the air defense strategy of Japan.

I hereby recognize the military accomplishment and proclaim it to all the armed force.

June 1, 1945.

MICHITARO TOTSUKA,
Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station

Thrilling Feats Described

By N. Nakajima
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVY AIR DEFENSE BASE.—The Gekko Fighter Corps of this Navy air defense base, following in the steps of the late Commander Tsuji, record holder for downing enemy planes, are actively engaged in defense operations against the B-29's and P-51's which raid the Tokyo area. When some 250 enemy B-29's appeared on the night of May 25, Flight Lieutenant Shiro Kurotori, of Tokyo, and Flight Petty Officer Juzo Kuramoto achieved the outstanding war results of downing five and damaging one enemy planes with their Gekko battleplane. An account of the exploits of the plane commanded by Flight Lieutenant Kurotori follows:

On the receipt of the news of "a great number of B-29's attacking," Flight Lieutenant Kurotori, with a record of one B-29 downed and one damaged, flew off from his base on the night of May 25 and made for the skies over Chiba Prefecture. At about 11:07 p.m., discovering an enemy plane flying off in an easterly direction within his scouting precinct, he bravely followed in pursuit. On finding that he could not get close to the enemy plane because of the Japanese anti-aircraft fire, he flew within XX meters of the searchlight beams and opened fire. Instantly, flames spurted out from the base of the enemy plane's right wing. He fired two more rounds, at which flames spurted from the body of the bomber which swung around to the right, broke up into four blazing sections and dropped toward some woods on the banks of the Tone River.

At 11:25 p.m., Flight Lieutenant Kurotori fired two rounds into an enemy bomber which flew by close to his plane over Atsuki. He registered direct hits near one of the right-hand engines, but the enemy bomber fled.

On returning to his patrol-precinct again, he sighted a B-29. Speeding to within 100 meters of the enemy plane, he fired a round and saw the enemy plane go crashing down over the Chiba area.

Without wasting any time to see the last of the enemy bomber, he turned around and sighted another enemy plane over Chiba. Chasing the enemy plane over Kasumigaura, he fired a round of shots into its body. The enemy plane burst into flames and with a great explosion fell into the sea east of Kasumigaura.

Flight Lieutenant Kurotori's fighting mettle was raised higher than ever by his feat of downing three and damaging one of the raiders. He turned his plane in the direction of Tokyo. Sighting an enemy bomber over the Edo River, he attacked it fiercely. The enemy plane crashed, trailing black smoke.

His gasoline supply having run low by then, he headed for his base. Sighting an enemy plane flying around over Chiba, he attempted to attack it but found to his chagrin that he had run out of fuel. Because of this both his engines started sputtering badly. Nevertheless, he charged straight for the enemy plane and fired two rounds from a range of 10 meters. On looking closely at the enemy plane, he found that the inside of the body was already a sea of flames and that the men aboard the bomber were moving about frantically. Without any fuel left, he started back for his base. As he flew off, he saw the enemy bomber go crashing into the sea east of the Daito Cape. Again he sighted an enemy plane. Without a drop of fuel left, he sped his plane straight for the enemy bomber and saw the raider go zooming down and away. He was unable to make certain of shooting down the bomber.

At XX o'clock he returned to his base. As a result of the recurrent fierce air battles, Flight Lieutenant Kurotori's plane lost its balance. On hearing of his exploit of having brought down or damaged six enemy planes, the Base Commander Y drew in his breath.

Designer of Jinrai, New Navy Rocket Bomb, Tells Story Behind Emergence of Weapon

By A. ASAHI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN NAVAL BASE—The outstanding exploits of the Jinrai Special Attack Corps have recently been made public by the Navy Ministry. The "Jinrai", a new weapon of the Imperial Japanese Navy, is a human-bomb rocket capable of sinking an enemy warship instantaneously after being released from its parent plane. Technical Lieutenant-Commander Tadanao Miki of the Navy, who designed the Jinrai had the following to say at the news of the announcement of the great exploits of the Jinrai Special Attack Corps:

"It was the summer of 1944 when the enemy strategy to attack the Philippines from the Marianas was beginning to be realized. The study of new rocket arms was in full swing in Japan along with Germany's V-1 meteor bombs. The objective of this new German weapon was for use on land, while that of the new Japanese weapon was for use on the sea against enemy aircraft carriers, battleships, transports and others. To realize certain sinking with one bomb hit, direct human participation in the action is absolutely necessary, while no such effect can be got by weapons such as the V-1's which are not maneuvered by a man. The participation of a man results in a sure hit, but means his sure death.

"Sub Lieutenant Masakazu Ota, then second sub lieutenant, was the man who really solved this great worry confronting the designer and his co-workers. Sub Lieutenant Ota volunteered to gladly 'ride' on the rocket bomb in an experimental flight. His enthusiastic offer was accepted by the authorities concerned with the result that the epoch making rocket bomb was designed and manufactured. Two weeks were spent in preparations. A blue-print was made and a new weapon successfully made.

"The test flight had to be carried out. The parent plane carrying the rocket bomb had to have heavy wings, due to a surprisingly fast speed. The take-off and landing of the plane as well as its maneuvering are unusually difficult. The day of the test flight arrived. It was late in October. The Jinrai rocket, as its name implies, was coming down like a thunder-god from the blue sky, when it was released by its parent plane. It was swift as lightning or a bullet. A zero-fighter was chasing the rocket, but the former's speed was far less than the latter's. The rocket bomb struck an objective. The test was a success. The successive attacks of the Jinrai rocket bombs were started immediately since then."

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, June 15

REVIVAL OF BRITAIN'S ANTI-SOVIET DIPLOMACY

ASAHI—"To restore the glorious Continent of Europe to its former prosperity as the place for a family of nations and also as the living symbol of the Kingdom of Christianity by extricating Europe from the present-day tragic condition—a veritable crater of the volcano of strife and confusion," is the index of the British policy in Europe, as enunciated by Prime Minister Churchill in his endeavor to "beautify" Britain's diplomatic machinations.

Nevertheless, crafty Churchill has failed to hide the emptiness of his statement as well as the covert design lying behind it. Nothing but the present slogan of the British Prime Minister so glaringly bares the two phases of British diplomacy, namely, the paucity of ideals and anti-Soviet character.

Simultaneous with the end of the war in Europe, the recovery of the former British footing has become the greatest and most urgent task of British diplomacy. This is quite clear. The idea of pulling back Europe to a family of nations and to the Kingdom of Christianity clearly carries a meaning of the rehabilitation of the Continent of Europe as the bulwark against the Soviet Union in parallel with the restoration of the British-controlled political order of Europe. The result of the European War has made it necessary for Britain to look to this state of things. The British-controlling structure in the Continent of Europe was already wavering with the collapse of the Versailles status since before the war, it may be recalled, and through the crumbling of the Third Reich it has been dissolved entirely. And on its ruins there has arisen the Soviet Union looking a mysterious giant, bringing about a new situation where Britain finds herself required to devote her whole attention to the Soviet issue as the most pressing European problem.

Churchill himself has declared that all the diplomatic questions confronting Britain could be solved by the display of the "actual power" of Britain. And it is clear that this refers to the invocation of the actual British power against the Soviet Union when viewed from the standpoint of political circumstances in Europe at present. Not only the question of the disposal of Germany and the Polish issue, but even the recent Trieste trouble and the old Levant issue have verified the foregoing fact.

At present Britain with the backing of the United States appears to be moving in the direction of assuming an anti-Soviet diplomatic offensive. The outspoken tone of the Anglo-American press can be reasonably taken as representing the anti-Soviet feeling of the political circles of the two countries. The Hearst press marks Churchill as "the man standing as an exponent of the American Democracy in Europe and as a strong opponent of Soviet Communism." This clarifies the British role in Europe.

Then, let us see how the British policy in Europe is now developing. To cite the main issues lying ahead, we can point out the Western Europe bloc plan, the maintenance of the present Spanish and Portuguese regimes in the Iberian Peninsula, the Mediterranean policy covering an area from Italy to West Asia via Greece, and the Scandinavian policy. The main points involved in the Western Europe bloc program is the matter of the bringing over of France to Britain's side and the acquisition of Greater Germany. The maintenance of the present condition in the Iberian Peninsula is an issue that carries a meaning of giving protection to the Western Europe plan from behind. And the Mediterranean and the Scandinavian policies embody a meaning of shutting out the Soviet Union and her friendly neighbors both from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The British action in the Trieste case and the anxiety over the Soviet landing on Bornholm Island show more than anything else Britain's great concern in regard to the foregoing two matters. In short, the British policy in Europe is pivoted on the sole one point of encircling the Soviet Union.

The anti-Soviet policy of Britain should now be termed as having been clearly resuscitated. But the effective enforcement of this British policy would be accompanied by the rehabilitation issue of the various countries of Europe and also by the rise of ideological strife. Between the Soviet Union and the various "liberated countries of Eastern Europe there is already being realized a unification of the social structure and the ideological structure. And furthermore in the various countries of Western Europe similar social circumstances have been brewing with the trend to accentuate ties with the Soviet Union. The British policy of European reconstruction, therefore, may result in strife. The return of the various refugee regimes to their home countries, the utilization of the extreme rightists in Italy and Greece, and the maintenance of the royal regimes are the indications of the British policy. Thus, the British diplomacy has been making inevitable the anti-Soviet strife as well as a clash with the popular movements in an extensive area of Europe. In these two strifes the paucity of ideals as revealed by Churchill is the fatal vulnerability of British diplomacy. This truly should be termed the characteristics of British imperialism.

CHUNGKING-YENAN CLASH CONTINUES TO INTENSIFY

Two Factions, However, Still Cling to Compromise Hope, Chiang Papers Aver

Domei

CANTON, June 14.—The strife between Chungking and Yenan, which developed into an armed struggle following the stiff attitude manifested by Yenan toward Chungking at the Seventh National Congress of the Kuomintang at the end of April, is assuming serious proportions.

Attaching importance to the development of the strained relations between Chungking and Yenan, Chungking newspapers made the following observation:

1. There is no gainsaying the fact that the relations between Chungking and Yenan have become so strained that a frontal clash may occur between them. However, both sides have not given up the hope for compromise;

2. In the light of the existing situation they realize fully the inadvisability of waging the war of resistance on one hand, and conducting an internal war on the other;

3. The distance between Chungking and Yenan is preventing the two armies of Chungking and Yenan from engaging in a frontal clash.

4. Because of changes in the international situation both Chungking and Yenan are unable to decide their basic policies.

Chungking papers assert further that under the existing situation both Chungking and Yenan are not in a position to engage in an armed struggle on a large scale. The papers conclude that so long as the Japanese Army is in the continent of China an internal war is hardly possible in China.

However, as the struggle between Chungking and Yenan is a conflict designed for utilizing respective "background" power, it is bound to develop in accordance with the trend of the international situation. While Yenan is solely adopting a pro-Soviet policy, giving up all hope of receiving aid from the United States, Chungking is weighing the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union in the balance. Chungking is accordingly afraid of the Yenan regime's attempt to estrange it from the United States.

Thus, the Chungking-Yenan struggle is now developing into a conflict for "background" power.

U.S., Soviet Differences

Along with the increasing conflict between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in China, what is worth noticing is that the United States and the Soviet Union are coming to the fore as protagonists of the respective parties, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi. The dispatch continues:

This situation may be described as a replica of the condition of Europe, where the cessation of hostilities involved the revival of old rivalry. The Yenan regime, liquidating its conciliatory attitude toward the United States, has begun to attack the latter. The Izvestia's bitter censure of the Chungking Government as a reactionary regime and the sending of 20 Soviet technicians to Yenan offsetting the dispatch of American technicians to Chungking are also manifestations of the same tendency.

This attitude of Yenan found a clear expression in a speech delivered by Mao Tse-tung at the seventh plenary meeting of the Communist Party. Foreign troops have been introduced by Chungking into the continent, which fact, he declared, is a proof that the Chiang regime is now waging internal warfare. That regime, he asserted, has applauded the reactionary government in Greece, which carried out a massacre of its opponents. Chungking, he denounced, is ready to throw China into a state of civil war, which continued from 1927 to 1936.

At the same plenary meeting, Liu Chiang-chi, member of the political committee, stated that the United States was planning cooperation between Chungking and Yenan for the purpose of war against Japan, but Yenan was eagerly watching the American move. Yenan, he declared, was not to play the part of a watch dog for the United States. He thus pointed out that American penetration into China was preventing the unification of the country.

Hurley Backs Chungking

Chungking is assuming an air of indifference concerning the attack of Yenan. Patrick Hurley, American Ambassador to Chungking, however, described that regime as the only legitimate regime in China, thus ignoring the existence of the Yenan regime. Furthermore, Dr. T. V. U Soong, whose pro-Americanism is just as extreme as his anti-Sovietism, has assumed the presidency of the Executive Yuan. These facts are regarded in different quarters as an anti-Communist maneuver.

As a matter of fact, Kuomintang-Communist cooperation cannot be more than a temporary expedient. The conflict between the Kuomintang and Communists is more deep-seated than their enmity toward Japan. In spite of this well-known fact, the United States appeared at one time to censure the dictatorial character of the Chungking regime, while favoring cooperation between the two regimes, in order to make use of them in the war against Japan.

On the cessation of hostilities, however, the United States made a sudden change, making Chungking its only protege in China. After Soong's appointment to the presidency of the Executive Yuan, various rumors were set afloat, with a view to conciliating the Soviet Union. Recent rumors, however, about Chungking's non-recognition of the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Chungking-Soviet tension in the province of Sinkiang indicate the complicated nature of Chungking diplomacy.

Many Clashes Occur

A clash between Chungking and Yenan, supported respectively by the United States and the Soviet Union, may become a matter of frequent occurrence. In fact, General Chen Cheng, Chungking War Minister, admits that clashes occurred in many localities during the last few months. These localities seem to include Shansi, Honan, Shantung, Hunan, Chekiang, Fukien, and other provinces.

The Communists boast of a membership of 1,200,000, a regular force of 650,000, and a militia force of 2,000,000. Chiang Kai-shek, in order to intimidate Yenan, has mobilized 60 divisions, half of which are now in a position to encircle Yenan. Apart from military affairs, the political conflict between the two regimes is becoming too bitter for reconciliation.

But it would be a mistake to assume that Chungking and Yenan will come to a wholesale clash, for they are still united in a common front against Japan. The United States, moreover, does not want a divided China at this moment for obvious reasons. There is, however, no denying that explosive materials are accumulating between the two regimes, and an explosion is regarded as inevitable. This is a question of time. In contrast to the advance of American and Soviet influences in China, the decline of British position is remarkable. As for China itself, the war against Japan has resulted in intensified domestic warfare.

3 Chungking-Occupied Provinces Hit Hard By Drought; No Aid Given to Sufferers

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Facing one of the worst droughts they have ever experienced, the people of Kweichow, Hupeh and Szechwan Provinces are suffering untold misery and hardship at present but the Chungking regime is making no effort whatever toward extending relief measures to the stricken population, according to a report from Yenan. Instead of giving aid the report said, Chungking is placing the Chinese in the stricken area in a dilemma by exacting compulsory contributions of foodstuffs and money, thereby arousing their resentment.

The dispatch stated that in the drought stricken areas of Shansi, Kansu and Ningsia border regions and other territories under the Yenan regime, every effort is being made by the Yenan military officials and civilians to carry out relief measures. The report also disclosed that food supplies were being sent from various unaffected areas to help alleviate the sufferings of the drought victims.

On the other hand the report pointed out that in Szechwan Province northern Hupeh Province and southeastern Kweichow Province which are under Chungking control, no attempt is being made by Chungking authorities to extend relief to the suffering masses. Instead Chungking is adding to the misery of the populace.

At an extraordinary session of the council in Kweichow Province in the latter part of April, 65 bills were presented for discussion whereof 12 dealt with ways and means of checking drought, relief to refugees and exemption of taxes in the afflicted areas, the report said. It added, however, according to a member of the council that sufferers in Tushan sector in southern Kweichow Province have been eating roots of bracken in order to stave off starvation but this too has been depleted. Furthermore deaths and vagrants are prevalent in eastern Kweichow Province where Chungking authorities confiscated even substitute foodstuffs on the pretext that these would be used toward relief.

Meanwhile in northern Kweichow Province one pound of vegetables was priced at 1,500 yuan in March which made them costlier than meat.

Despite these deplorable conditions no methods of relief have been taken by the Chungking authorities. Instead they are still carrying on a drive for compulsory contribution of foodstuffs and money throughout the three provinces of Kweichow, Szechwan and Hupeh. Although the governor of Kweichow Province has ordered such a drive to be stopped, no change has been noticed yet, the Yenan report declared.

MOST NIPPON RESIDENTS IN GERMANY REACH HOME

Some Arrive in Metropolis While Others on Way From Manchouli—Names Given

Japanese residents in Germany who had been transferred to Soviet occupied territory have practically all reached the homeland safely via Siberia. Among those who have already returned to Tokyo are Vice-Consul Oda and Minister Matsushima and their parties, while Counselor Kawahara, Consul General Mase, Financial Commissioner Yumoto and party of 141 Japanese residents abroad have now reached Manchouli. Consul Okuyama, Yomiuri-Hochi Correspondent Ureshino and six others reached Moscow on June 3 and are expected soon to reach Manchouli.

The following is a list of the Japanese residents in Germany who have already reached Japan or are expected to arrive in the near future.

Party No. 1 (from Koenigsberg) Vice-Consul Oda, Mr. Takashima.

Party No. 2 (from Kroechlendorf, approximately 70 kilometers northeast of Berlin) Minister Matsushima, Interpreter Suga, Torazo Motoshima, Kikuchi Shojiro, Kiyoji Takeda, Hiroshi Yamaguchi, Hisa Fujisawa, Saburo Yonenaga, Kiyoshi Fujise, Yasu Ogura, Masao Seto, Yuji Sekiguchi, Moriei Wakibe, Seibi Odaira, Akira Shidehara, Yashiro Takeuchi.

Party No. 3 (from Linde, north of Brandenburg and 20 kilometers southwest of Nauen) Commercial Secretary Komuro, Sukeo Hironiwa, Mrs. Hironiwa and three children, Takuya Wakabayashi, Mrs. Wakabayashi and two children, Seiichiro Yoshii, Mrs. Yoshii and three children, Yasuo Ichikawa, Mrs. Ichikawa and two children, Motoo Okagami, Mrs. Okagami and five children, Matao Miyake, Yazaburo Fudeya, Takao Kaji, Junjiro Kawaguchi, Shin Miyabayashi, Ninichi Nakagawa, Yasushi Ueno, Yasuji Fukao, Sokichi Kawamoto, Masami Kuni.

Party No. 4 (from Mecklenburg and Rostock) Consul Izuno, Masahiro Yokoyama, Mrs. Yokoyama and two children, Akira Torizawa, Mrs. Torizawa and two children, Seitaro Matsuoka, Mrs. Matsuoka and child, Keizo Tomikawa and Mrs. Tomikawa, So Nishimura and Mrs. Nishimura, Tamotsu Saito and Mrs. Saito, Taizo Tanaka, Hisa Morishima, Isamu Kochi, Mrs. Kochi and child.

Party No. 5 (at Berlin and vicinity) Embassy Staff members: Counselor Kawahara, Press Secretaries Sugiura, Nakane, Kanematsu and Yoshino, Interpreter Segi, Telegrapher Makata, Secretaries Naota and Otake. Consul General staff members: Consul General Mase, Consul Imai, Vice-Consul Sato, Chancellors Hashida and Iguchi, Employee Horioka. Staff connected to the Financial Commission: Takeo Yumoto, Masashi Ariyoshi. Staff connected to the Home Ministry: Shozo Sato, Masashi Shimoto.

General Residents Abroad: Sonoyuki Ashiba, Hisayuki Ohara, Yoneharu Yamamoto, Takeshi Ota, Haruo Maekawa, Kunitake Kume, Shiro Sato, Nagaichi Kurokochi, Ichizaemon Kobayashi, Yoshimori Ono, Toshio Hori, Toyohisa Ayai, Zenichi Yoshida, Takeshi Komatsuzaki, Kashiyama, Goro Kodera, Ichiro Okutake, Kiyoshi Naoe, Akira Tanaka, Tatsuo Ueno, Shigeru Mizuno and mother, Shojiro Kato, Takeo Tasho, Takeo Hirai, Yoshiya Hanagi, Masaharu Ozaki, Kiyo Asaka, Hideo Iida, Masaichi Yamada, Hachiro Nagai, Yoshie Kawamura, Mrs. Kawamura, Yoshio Moriyama (Asahi), Domei correspondents, Tomoe, and Sotatsu, Yomiuri Correspondent Nakayama, Yoshio Hara, Tokujiro Omori.

Masao Aratani, Mrs. Aratani, and two children, Shu Koga, Kazuo Suzuki, Sei Suzuki, Masao Yoshida, Aki Yada, Tomomi Iwakura, Mrs. Iwakura and child, Kitao Imahito, Kenji Moriya, Masao Sekine, Shikimatsu Omiya, Toshiko Matsuno, Takemasa Sasamori, Naotoshi Ban, Toru Kawai, Rikio Otsu, Mrs. Otsu, Soya Shimizu, Jo Kubo, Mrs. Kubo, Yoshie Abe, Therese Deguchi, Takeo Hamanaka, Hiroshi Harada, Noriko Imanishi, Masashi Kanno, Peter Kozaka, Shizuko Sawa, Shinko Konoye, Fujiko Komatsu, Mikinosuke Kawaishi, Mrs. Kawaishi, Fujiro Taka, Hidehito Taka, Mrs. Taka, Hirozo Miyata and Mrs. Miyata, Kiyonobu Okuno, Mrs. Okuno, Rintaro Ozawa, Shinichi Sato, Mrs. Sato, Izaburo Shinoda and daughter, Uhei Takehisa, Mrs. Takehisa, Jiro Takida, Shigeo Yamaguchi, Toshiko Ydasa, Kizaburo Yokoi and daughter, Kurakichi Nagai, Kenkichi Osano, Mrs. Osano, Shunyo Kin, Kenji Matsubara, Marcelle Matsui, Yoshio Ando, Minoru Okabe, Shigeyoshi Suzuki, Teruo Imagawa, Mary Yokoi, Hisazaburo Kuwano, Margareta Kuwano, Fumita Hirata, Ichiro Okino, Sataro Kato, Shuntaro Nakamura, Shigetaro Iwami, Eitaro Deguchi, Erna Deguchi, Yoshio Deguchi, Martha Osano Yamaguchi, Louise Kin, Kikuyuki Yoneno, Inchen Kin, Saburo Ueda.

Party No. 6 (from Schlossgoldeck and Sankt Berthen near Vienna) Consul Okuyama, Mrs. Okuyama and three children, Chancellor Kawamura, Manchoukuo Vice-Consul Nakagawa, Masuo Ureshino, Manchoukuo Legation Staff members, Counsellor Ebara and group of 15, Seio Narita, Nobue Hirose, Tokusaburo Tan.

EMERGENCY HOUSES SET FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Plan Pushed to House 24,000 Raid Victims Employed in Vital Plants in Tokyo

About 1,2000 emergency houses accommodating 24,000 workmen employed in important factories, are now being built for the convenience of workmen who are air raid victims in the Honjo, Fukagawa and Koto wards by the Tokyo Office of the Residential House Management Corporation.

An emergency house, which has two rooms, one covering 12 mats and the other 18 mats, occupies 18 tsubo, and accommodates 20 persons. Emergency houses are to be so located that the occupants will be able to go to work in important factories on foot.

The construction of these houses is being undertaken by workmen who have been mobilized from factories. Timber is being cut and shaped at the factories of the Residential House Management Corporation at Tachikawa, from where it is brought to Tokyo and assembled by the workmen themselves. By this method, one house can be built in only one day by 20 workmen.

So far 250 houses have been built. All the emergency houses are expected to be completed by July. The Residential House Management Corporation plans to build, if necessary in the future, a large number of such houses in devastated areas by transporting timber in bulk from the country.

The Welfare Ministry is making a study of the life of workers in semi-underground houses. For the promotion of this study, two model underground houses will be built by the Ministry.

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A MIDDLE-AGED responsible Japanese, well educated, who works for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box 102, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FAMILY of five adults desires to rent Japanese house with storage space on Odakyu Line between Shinjuku and Shinharamachida. Please reply with particulars to Box 110, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent either foreign or Japanese style house at the branches of Yamanaka-ko or Kawaguchi-ko. Preferably with furniture. Apply Box 104, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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BICYCLE, 24", used, but in good condition. Can be used both for adult and child. Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE, half a dozen women's silk stockings, size 23; and a lot of Japanese futon. Prefer payment partly in foodstuffs instead of in cash. Apply Box 107, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LATEST model, medium size, Westinghouse electric refrigerator. Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriters, one Royal, brand new, and the other Corona, slightly used. Both in excellent condition. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUSSIAN sable coat, table gramophone, fine carpet, 12' X 12' with Elder Vacuum cleaner, ladies' fob watch, desk lamps, etc. Apply Gaste, care Green Court Apartments, 22, Shimo-Ochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku. Near Shimo-Ochiai Station on Seibu Line from Takadanobaba.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 96, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Nelson's Imperialistic Dream

The conclusion drawn by Donald Nelson in a recent article in an American magazine, that American assistance in developing China would be a "good investment" for the United States, is another revealing admission of ulterior American motives in assisting Chungking. Nelson's arguments point clearly to the imperialistic American designs on China and, incidentally, serve to bring out the character of the American people who will not do anything unless it is sure of bringing profitable returns.

Nelson is well qualified to foresee profitable future returns for American investments in China. Studying China's postwar possibilities as President Roosevelt's special envoy, he has made a complete survey of the country's resources and analyzed its agricultural and industrial potentialities. Lately, he has served as the head of the Chungking War Production Board, a post from which he recently resigned. Nelson knows a profitable market when he sees one, for his rise up the ladder of success to international prominence has come from his shrewd and successful management of various departments of Sears Roebuck, outstanding American mail order house.

Nelson asserts that China will need American assistance in industrializing the country. It is his opinion that textile and other industries in China should be financed jointly by Americans and Chinese and he suggests that an arrangement might be made under which the Americans would purchase an interest in Chinese industries. Nelson unabashedly estimates that American capital would amount to as much as 60 or 70 per cent at the beginning, but says that an agreement could be reached to enable the Chinese to buy back their interests over a period of ten years so as to allow them to gain control of the property. This would dispel the fear of all borrowing countries of putting themselves in the hands of their creditors, Nelson says. But control is control, and in the period of ten years while the Americans are in control much can happen, such as further agreements which would serve to expand and tighten the American hold, and new moves in other industries and directions.

It is of course true that the American intention may not be to dominate the Chinese in all fields of economy. But it certainly is the American intention to hold all key points in China's industries after the country is developed into a modern state and industrialized as envisaged by economic imperialist Nelson. According to Nelson, the greatest of all plans for the future of China concerns the damming of the Yangtze River. The dam would create the largest scale generation of electric power in the world, according to the chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, and when it is developed it would give rise to and stimulate the steel, aluminum, tin, chemical, and fertilizer industries. It goes without saying that the Americans will control these enterprises even though they may nominally be in Chinese hands.

The irony of Nelson's ambitious dream of industrializing China lies, however, in the fact that despite the extensive control which the Americans expect to exercise over the project, in the long run the benefits to them will prove to be illusory. The industrialization of China under American auspices may serve to bring profits to American enterprisers for a while, but in the end they will be creating a Frankenstein monster which will only serve to wreak destruction on American economy. However astute he may be in sensing the possibilities of immediate profits, Nelson fails to take cognizance of the ultimate results.

Nelson himself admits that the United States must find a market for capital goods as well as for consumers' goods, for the sale of consumers' goods alone will not relieve the glut of goods which the United States will have on her hands as the result of her prodigious over-expansion of productive power during the war. Hence the industrialization of China is intended to absorb the American excess of capital goods.

But it should be obvious that, although the process of industrialization in China will provide a market for American capital goods for a time, the progress of this process of industrialization will enable China to dispense increasingly with the purchase of American consumers' goods, for Chinese industry will then fill the country with cheap home-produced consumers' goods which will crowd out the more expensive American-produced consumers' goods. Eventually China will cease to be a market for American capital goods also, for the demand for such goods cannot last indefinitely after she has become industrialized and rendered capable of producing her own producers' goods as well as consumers' goods. The effect will be that the United States will, by promoting the industrialization of China, not only shut off her own markets but create a formidable competitor who will eventually threaten her directly.

Nelson cites the case of Canada to argue that the industrialization of a country will not result in its closure as a market for American goods, holding that Canada, which was developed from a predominantly agricultural country to an important industrial producer through American assistance, continues to buy more American goods than all of Latin America. But the fallacy of this argument should be apparent. The industrialization of an industrially backward nation will not result in the diminution in the sale of American capital goods to that country as long as that country can continue its process of further industrialization through the disposal of its new manufactures to other still more backward countries. Such is the situation in the case of Canada.

But the industrialization of China cannot be compared with the industrialization of Canada. The industrialization of Canada meant only a relatively insignificant addition to the world's total productive power and a removal of a relatively small purchasing public from the world's total of open markets. The industrialization of China, however, will mean the creation of a major world productive center and the disappearance of the last and the greatest of the undeveloped open markets. The process, when completed, will spell the end of profitable American profits.

Nelson's argument that American assistance for the industrialization of China would be a "good investment", therefore, serves not only to reveal the selfishly imperialistic motive of the Americans in their dealings with Chungking, but it also serves to reveal the essential shortsightedness of the Americans who are so obsessed with the lust for immediate profits that they fail to realize that in grasping for these immediate profits they are only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

A Case in Point

A well-known author was being put through a searching interrogation by a rather garrulous acquaintance.

"Don't you ever feel that eventually a day will come when you will have written yourself out?" continued his persecutor. "Have you ever thought that, when that happens, you will have to find another means of earning your living?"

The author was at a loss for a minute or two.

"But, my dear lady," he said, "such an idea is fallacious. In your own case you have been talking for forty years and haven't talked yourself out, have you?"

Wrong Adjective

Student: "That book you recommended appeared terribly dull. I thought you said it had a naughty problem in it."

Professor: "Naughty problem? You misunderstood me. I said knotty problem."

The Tipoff

The gentleman carefully removed two cigars from his upper vest pocket and placed them on the table. Then he opened his arms.

But the girl did not rush into them. "You," she said, coldly, "have loved before."

THE DANGEROUS AGE

Youth and Fifties Must Be Guarded

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Temptations assail a man, in middle life. A man may have surmounted the dangers of youth, only to fall a prey to spiritual and intellectual arrogance bred of self-confidence. It was the mid-day demon, who wrecked the career of the great Napoleon.

It is the middle-aged who need to be awakened to a courageous facing of the facts of life. The sins of middle age are the sins of the mind, the passion for power and possession. That is one reason why middle age is a much more dangerous period than youth.

The other reason is that middle age will not realize its peril. Few things are more tragic than the deterioration of character which often sets in about the age of fifty. The flame flickers, the divine fire burns low. Middle-aged men think they have survived the gusty, riotous part of life, and can therefore slack down a little. They are less inclined to face a fight about anything, least of all against their own weaknesses.

The young are not so happy as they are usually supposed to be. They do not yet know what they are good for and what they are bad for. They have to discover themselves and their world, and to adjust the relations between them. They do not know, though they may guess, whether Providence has endowed them with five talents, or two, or only one. The man with two talents is sometimes the greatest anxiety to his elders.

Some times, of course, but less frequently, a young fellow over-estimates himself, and flies at higher game than he will ever bring down. Most young men are rather secretive about their ambitions, perplexities, and temptations, not wishing to appear ridiculous; but they suffer a great deal in private.

The Sufferings of Youth

They have to choose a career, and the choice seems to them narrow and difficult. They tend to follow the crowd; in other words, to choose just those professions which at the moment are overcrowded.

Many older men think they would be glad to go back to the age of possibilities, when nothing has been irrevocably settled; but I do not think it is the happiest period of life.

We turn to the same man, "thirty years on"—the middle-aged citizen of fifty. If he is lucky, he has found his work, or his work has found him. All the better for him if he has found the other main source of happiness. "A man who has work that suits him and a wife whom he loves," says Hegel, "has squared his accounts with life."

He has formed habits—habits of industry, we may hope; and he prides himself upon his steady attention to business, especially when he is reproving a son who has found no habits and kicks against monotony of any kind. He seldom reflects whether in "revolving the circle of his own perfections" he is not rather like a squirrel in a cage.

He has found habits. Life has no more adventures for him; he can see the remainder of the dusty road lying straight and even before him. He has also ceased to worry about himself. "Happy is the man," says Ovid, "who has broken the chains which hurt the mind, and has given up worrying once for all" (dedoluitque semel). Happy in a sense he probably is; but what has become of his ideals, wise and unwise? Too often he has come to a working understanding with the world, the flesh, and the devil. They are not to interfere with his "regular habits," and he on his side will serve them reasonably and in moderation. His whole character is suffering from fatty degeneration. He may be a highly respected citizen, but he is not in the least interesting.

As time goes on, he is more and more inclined to save himself trouble. His work deteriorates and he becomes obstructive. If enthusiasm is wanted in the cause with which he is connected, it is not from him that we shall get it. People begin to say that he is tired of his job. The habits of an elderly cat grow upon him insidiously, and the mice are no longer caught.

Is he morally more conscientious than he was thirty years ago? Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote an essay on "Crabbed Age and Youth," in which he champions the young. Supposing, he says, that the old head could actually be put on young shoulders, would the grave and reverend seignior put his money in the savings bank?

Would he be always discreet in his dealings with the other sex? Stevenson thinks that he would out-Herod Herod and be perfectly scandalous. He agrees with the witty Frenchman that "the old like to give good advice, because it consoles them for being no longer able to give a bad example." If science really discovers how to rejuvenate old men by grafting into them certain glands of monkeys, outraged society may have to take very drastic steps to reduce them to their former condition. Sometimes a temptation to break through the life of decorous routine actually comes, with tragic results. "The grey-haired saint may fall at last"—though hardly if he has been really a saint. The unscrupulousness of the old is sometimes deplorable.

Those of us who have reached this dangerous age will be wise to be on our guard against the demon, whose attacks are multifarious and cunning. We must not allow ourselves to be too comfortable for our soul's health. In the warfare of the spirit there is no exemption for persons over fifty. They must stand on guard till the end.

REGIONALISM

By JAPONICUS

After the Latin Americans proposed at San Francisco an autonomous regional security system, which was denounced as subversive by Herbert Evatt, a spokesman for the Pan-Arab Federation made the following statement which might have struck the Australian Minister for External Affairs not only as "subversive" but as naughty.

"If their system is recognized in the United Nations Charter, and they are given authority to settle disputes without recourse to the Security Council, then the nations of the Pan-Arab League will also demand the same right."

Pan-Arabism, envisaging a federation of Arabic-speaking nations in West Asia and North Africa to protect themselves from west-European imperialism, may be more akin to Hispanic Americanism than to Pan-Americanism, but the movement is just as much in the nature of regionalism as the latter, and a demand for equal treatment on the part of its spokesman is quite understandable. The position of the Pan-Arabs, however, is much more difficult than that of Latin Americans. The recent revival of Anglo-French imperialistic rivalries on Syria and Lebanon indicates that they are faced with the same danger as at the end of World War I, when their aspirations aroused by the celebrated McMahon correspondence were brusquely disappointed by the Sykes-Picot secret agreement and by the partitioning at San Remo of the most valuable portion of Arab territory into British and French mandates. The recent political developments represent rather cynical commentaries on the demand for autonomous regional system by the Pan-Arab League, incidentally giving one a foretaste of the kind of treatment to be accorded to smaller nations by the universal dictatorship of the "Big Five."

The word "regionalism" dates no further back than 1874, when it first appears in the works of a Provencal poet, Beruluc-Perussis. It was not until the last decade of the last century that it came into wide currency to denote a certain type of cultural, economic, administrative and political movement within a sovereign state. The term later made its way into the international field, especially in relation to the Geneva organization.

France, the classic land of centralization, is also the classic land of regionalism. The activities of the febristes to revive their old provencal customs such as jeux floraux and cours d'amours, revivication by Charles Le Goff of the ancient legends and historic traditions of Brittany in his "L'ame bretonne," and Maurice Davies' call for regional universities on the ground that "there were Lorraine, Provencal and Breton truths," represented reactions to the cultural dominance of Paris. Economic regionalism manifested itself against the centralization of economic and financial life in the French capital, and during the first World War was realized by the establishment of seventeen regions economiques and of Comites Consultatifs d'Action Economique. As an administrative movement it stressed the replacement of the artificially constructed and outmoded departments by larger homogenious regions. Political regionalism is another name for federalism. The use of the latter term was avoided for it had acquired since the days of the Girondists a sinister connotation suggesting something like treason.

If these internal regionalistic movements which were also observable in Spain, Italy, and Britain are in the nature of reactions to overemphasis of centralization, international regionalism also represents protests against the dominance of universal ideas and institutions. The regions here include a group of countries but they may comprise vast continental areas as the two Americas or Europe or may involve less comprehensive areas such as the Little Entente, the Balkans, the Baltic states or the Danubian Confederation. International political regionalism is usually motivated by considerations of national security, but is based on actual or potential community of interests in the cultural, economic and political fields due to geographic propinquity.

The architects of the Covenant of the defunct League of Nations conceived of a world organization in terms of universalism. The assumption was that no organization by regions or continents was adequate to meet the needs of the Great Society of the twentieth century. The only concession made was Article XX, which accepted the validity of international engagements and "regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." As is well known, this regionalistic reservation was adopted at the insistent demand of American spokesmen and despite the strong opposition of France, who feared that in some future crisis necessitating collective intervention in Europe, the United States might interpret the Monroe Doctrine as forbidding her to participate.

However, skepticism was soon manifested toward this universalis idea embodied in the Covenant and various amendments along regionalistic lines were proposed. The most notable was the proposals by Alejandro Alvarez. The Chilean jurist and diplomat had early developed his thesis of "American international law," denying that all the principles of international law developed in Western Europe were of universal validity. In 1917 when the plan for a League to enforce peace was advocated, he opposed it chiefly by reason of the universal character of its jurisdiction and the obligations of its members. In a series of papers beginning with "La Reforme du Pacte de la Societe des Nations sur les Bases Continentales et Regionales" published in 1927, he combatted among others, the theory that the problem of world peace and security was one and indivisible in the sense that all states without distinction as to continent must intervene each time peace is menaced anywhere. The motivating idea of Senor Alvarez was the interest of the Western Hemisphere, that the American continent ought not to have its destiny interwoven with that of Europe but should be left free to develop itself in conformity with its own traditions and aspirations. However, he advocated in general terms the fundamental reform of the League based on Continental and regional conceptions.

The most distinguished advocate for regionalism in Europe was Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi. In 1923 he published his "Pan-Europa". In his view, "The Geneva League of Nations is inorganic; instead of organically grouping the peoples and states of the world according to their economic, cultural, and geographic affinities, it joins together mechanically, like bricks, large and small states, Asiatic and European, neighboring and distant, without geography, history, culture or economics." It also constituted, in his view, a standing menace to Europe's independence. Non-European powers from all the world would be able to meddle in European affairs and make the Continent a center of political intrigues. He, therefore, advocated a Pan-European Federation, taking, so to speak, the United States of America as an economic model and the Pan-American Union as its political model. He further advocated the division of the League of Nations into Pan-European, Pan-American, British, Russian and Mongolian groups to replace the centralism of Geneva. The formation and recognition of such groups would, according to him, really serve the cause of world peace by its tendency to localize wars. Kalergi's proposals were cordially accepted by such European statesmen as Briand, Stresemann, and Benes and the famous Briand memorandum on the organization of a regime of European federal union submitted in 1930 to the governments of Europe embodied the main ideas of Kalergi, although it made considerable concessions to the universalist ideas as to the League of Nations. However, the project failed to materialize for it not only met with opposition on the part of the universalists but it was suspected of being an ingenious maneuver to consolidate the political and territorial status quo in Europe under French leadership.

Alvarez's Continentalism was based on the psychology which motivated the original Monroe Doctrine, a fear of European political penetration into the Americas. Kalergi's regionalism was chiefly motivated by a desire to ameliorate the chaotic economic conditions in Europe with some thirty-five customs barriers and some twenty-seven monetary systems and to put an end to a political regime in which the inhabitants of Europe were killing and destroying one another with the instruments of modern science. The defense of the European Continent against the potential political and economic aggression of the British Empire, the Western Hemisphere and especially the Soviet Orbit seems to have been a subsidiary consideration.

After German military successes in the early stage of the present war, it looked, as it did after the Napoleonic conquest, as if Pan-Europa might be realized under German leadership. The collapse of the Third Reich, however, reduced Pan-Europa either under French or German hegemony to an empty dream. Signs are not indeed lacking that the Red Star might shine over not alone Eastern Europe but the whole of the European Continent. Whether an orbit covering the vast Eurasian Continent can properly be termed "regional" is another question.

(To Be Concluded)

ROOSEVELT THE DREAMER

Ambition for World Domination Went to the Grave With Him

By YUSUKE TSURUMI
In The Weekly Asahi

II

He meant to say by that that if he could emerge from the situation with flying colors he would be considered the best President America had ever had; but if he failed in an attempt to save the situation, a social revolution would shake America, spreading to such an extent that he might possibly have become the last President in American history. He forthwith caused Congress to grant him the authority of a financial dictator under which he began to enforce his measures for overcoming the depression, in which he partially succeeded. This was the beginning of his New Deal. It was a measure, in short, to squeeze money out of the rich and to spread it among the masses.

Roosevelt aimed to provide jobs for the 20,000,000 jobless and to issue Government bonds to the extent of $4,000,000,000 yearly. The idea was to relieve the unemployed by giving them jobs through the opening up of public construction enterprises and by maintaining the commodity price level. All in all, it was a government control—this idea of the New Deal—which was a 180 degree turn from the free and uncontrolled financial and economic system which America had enjoyed since the close of the last war. In the face of this innovation it is easy to imagine how taken aback the American capitalists were and how resentful were those Americans who believed in their traditions, and how overjoyed were the great American masses. But, with clever Roosevelt, it was nothing but a political trick turned on the masses. In short, he laid the foundations for his fourth term victory.

Now let us go a little into Roosevelt's New Deal, the thing which had its heyday from 1933 to 1937, which period covered his first term. On the strength of it he ran for the second term, which turned out to be an overwhelming victory for him, for he carried 46 States out of the 48 and obtained 423 electoral votes. His opponent Landon got but 2 States and 8 electoral votes to his credit. But after his election for the second term, his New Deal started to lose popularity, as it had been devoted mainly to the solution of domestic problems during his first term. So it was natural that he should turn his attention to diplomacy from that time on. With the advance of his foreign policy, he advocated the construction of a great navy, which was indeed a traditional advocacy of the Roosevelt "dynasty." As was mentioned previously, Roosevelt liked the sea even in his childhood when he indicated his hope to become a naval officer. Though he was dissuaded by his mother from choosing such a career, his interest in naval affairs did not wane, and when he became a politician his greatest concern was the creation of a great navy. As circumstances developed, the aim of his great navy was the domination of the Pacific, and in it was sown the germ of the War of Greater East Asia.

It must be remembered here that Roosevelt was peculiar in that he wielded a special authority over its diplomacy. While he left other matters for his various secretaries to handle, he wanted to shape his own foreign policies. President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt were like him in this respect. Once his New Deal went on the decline, it became necessary for him to provide the masses with new jobs and at the same time to maintain the commodity price level. What could he do but to advance his foreign policies, which meant war.

Nazism Excuse for War

With this in view, what gave him the best excuse was the rise of the German Nazi Party. He claimed that Germany's domination of Europe was a threat to America. The rise of Japan in East Asia endangered America's existence, he opined. Thus he succeeded in swinging the people's attention from his bankrupt New Deal to both the European and Asiatic situations. And by claiming that "war is also an enterprise," Roosevelt plunged America into the war.

With the coming of the war, what Roosevelt expected to see was a war boom which would keep the price level up, reduce unemployment, and boost war profits and high wages. It appealed to the mass psychology. Thus, he succeeded in stirring up his people's sentiments on the war by thrusting on them a meaningless war and providing them with most inconsistent war aims. On top of this, the traditional American isolationism had to lose its hold on the people. In short, where Roosevelt had lost face with the American people with his New Deal, he recovered his popularity by reason of the war.

In the meantime, what had Roosevelt planned? It was America's postwar world domination that he was after. In other words, what he claimed as being America's war aim, which was to "maintain the American standard of living," only meant that he wished to maintain the high standard of living to the sacrifice of the rest of the world. For this he had to promise his people "full employment," a promise which he had to fulfil. In order to do that he had to make the American domestic industries go at full blast, and the goods that could not be consumed at home had to be exported. Such exports were expected to reach the sum of $13,000,000,000 yearly. Then the question of acquiring foreign markets arose. These he expected to find chiefly in China and the Soviet Union. Therein lies the secret of his foreign policy toward Chungking.

In order to export such surplus goods, it was necessary to set up a world structure under which those goods are safely sent out and to the profit of America. To attain this end Roosevelt called all kinds of international conferences such as the International Currency Stabilization Conference, and the International Aviation Conference. Finally he decided on such a structure as the San Francisco Conference is formulating. It is clear that the motivating idea of all these meetings was the prosperity of America. It was Roosevelt's claim that when America prospers the rest of the world also prospers. In order to attain such prosperity, it was his idea to use American armed force and economic power. This, in short, was Roosevelt's dream of world conquest. This dream went from the face of the earth with his death which took place on April 12. It means not only the end of his earthly existence but also the beginning of the end of all of his international and domestic policies which he had hoped to prosecute.

Loss to America

Despite the shortcomings, Roosevelt was a great, popular idol and a rare genius. This was envisaged in his control of America through the twelve years of turmoil during his Presidential career. The outstanding characteristics of men in politics must be appraised according to their merits, and should not be slighted. A man who steered through most complicated and inconsistent domestic and international phenomena under a fixed policy for such an extended period must have been a genius. In this sense, Roosevelt was the guiding spirit and source of power for America during the last twelve years. So with his death the American political circles lost their central figure.

Now after Roosevelt's demise, there is considerable doubt as to whether President Harry Truman can step into his shoes and to pursue his policies successfully; for Truman, at best is a mediocre politician. He is a typical provincial politician, though he has come out onto the main stage through a break of circumstances. He started as a district judge in Missouri, his native State, under the patronge of Boss Pendergast who is now serving a prison term. He was nominated at the convention as Vice-Presidential candidate in place of Wallace, the former Vice-President, because there was so much fuss raised among the political bosses over this selection, and as the result of it Truman got the "plum." If these were ordinary times Truman might get by without any reproach; but I am afraid that he is too common a type of politician to steer ably through this unprecedented world turmoil. Where Roosevelt was able to hold down the malcontents among the conservatives and lead the American people to a meaningless war without a hitch, it is quite doubtful if Truman can succeed in controlling both the conservative and progressive elements in political circles and in keeping the popular sentiments intact. Furthermore, how can such a greenhorn in foreign affairs as Truman expect to match wits with Stalin and Churchill who are known as the world's "enigma" and "old hand" in the game respectively? When America is faced with her first big upset in the Pacific war and when American public feeling gets unsettled, how can he expect to control the country? So, after all is said and done, Roosevelt's death is not an individual loss but a step to the disintegration of his policies.

Trouble in View

The office door swung violently back on its hinges and a broad-shouldered, angry-looking man entered.

"Tell your master I want to see him," he snarled to the office boy. "My name is Ruff."

The boy disappeared, and shortly afterwards a clerk came forward. He was very short and very nervous.

"Oh, you're Mr. Ruff, sir?" he began. "How very awkward."

"What do you mean, 'awkward?'" barked the big man sharply, taking a step nearer.

"Er—well," said the little man, "it's like this—I've been given orders to throw you out."

Why Get Mad?

The officers had difficulty in getting the proper salutes from the men. Lecture followed lecture, but apparently to no avail.

A Negro private met a captain one morning, and greeted him with "Howdy, boss."

Followed a long tirade from the captain on the correct way to salute. The buck private listened in silence, scratched his head, and finally said: "Lawsy, boss, if Ah'd thought you was gwine git so mad about it, Ah wouldn't of spoke to you a-tall."

There's a Difference

Blinks—He always takes his wife with him, I notice.

Jinks—You're wrong, she always goes with him.

CHINA AWAITS THE ENEMY

Country Is Prepared for Any Eventuality

(From the Shanghai Times)

In his present war of aggression the enemy is obviously out for world conquest. But it is now equally obvious that he has already come to the end of his tether in his attempt to conquer Asia simultaneously. Especially hard pressed is his armed aggression in East Asia, where his operations are proving disproportionately costly in Burma, on Luzon, off Nippon and elsewhere. Certainly he will soon find his brute force of aggression broken in this theater of war. In fact, the Pacific is strewn with thousands of islands, large and small, and it would take the whole world and, in terms of time, decades or even centuries to capture all these natural fortresses of East Asia. This, however, does not alter the fact that the enemy is hard bent upon invading and converting into his colony the whole of East Asia, his best prize being the practically inexhaustible man-power and material resources of China. Therefore, it is a gross mistake to think that the naval and aerial attacks the enemy is now carrying out tenaciously are the enemy's main operations in his present war against East Asia.

The very fact that the Anglo-American High Command has chosen to attack Nippon before starting landing operations on the China coast may be taken as an unmistakable proof of his inordinate ambition to conquer China and thereby facilitate his conquest of East Asia and, consequently, of the whole world. The reason is clear and simple, because Nippon, at the present moment the only nation that can successfully bear the brunt of Anglo-American armed aggression in this part of the world, is now valiantly fighting the enemy everywhere in the East Asiatic war theater, her armed forces fully living up to the expectations of the 1,000 million Asiatics as the infallible defenders of Asiatic peace and order, independence and freedom, civilization and culture. It is therefore only too natural that the enemy should try to destroy East Asia's defense at its very root in Nippon. Thus, the enemy is now desperately operating against Nippon in a futile attempt to strike at her productive power. The 100 million people of the Island Empire, however, are fully prepared to face any situation, both militarily and industrially, and no amount of aerial bombing will prove sufficient to paralyze Nippon's well-planned and strongly-protected system of war production, much less to dampen in any way the indomitable will of the whole nation to win the war and uphold the cause of justice for all mankind.

Despite such obvious futility of aerial attacks on Nippon, the enemy will in all likelihood continue to operate against this island nation with increasing fury, and attempt to shorten the distance of his land-based aerial operations against Nippon's war production centers and military establishments. This, however, must not be expected to delay the enemy's attempt at invading China to any considerable extent. On the contrary, there is every possibility of his present operations against Nippon proving a feint calculated to protect his expected attempt at landing on the China coast as his task force's futile attacks on Taiwan did when he landed on Leyte late last year. In any event, it will not be very long before the 400 million people of China come to see for themselves how incorrigibly tenacious the enemy is in fighting for the complete subjugation of China and the rest of East Asia under his imperialism and plutocracy.

China, however, is the largest and potentially the strongest of all East Asiatic countries, and the enemy will certainly find it absolutely impossible to occupy even a single coastal province completely for any considerable length of time, not so much because there now is a formidable army of East Asia's valiant defenders, ready to fight off all enemy attempts at invasion, but because the Chinese are the proudest people in the world and, after having had to labor under Anglo-American imperialism during the past century, are now fully prepared to fight to the very last for undiminished independence and freedom, as well as complete national unification.

How rapidly China is preparing itself to rise to the occasion in case of Anglo-American invasion may be seen from the speed with which all sorts of patriotic movements are now being organized throughout the country. In Shanghai alone there are dozens of well-educated, highly able patriotic leaders making unstinting efforts for the military and moral defense of the nation against alien imperialism. It may therefore be confidently predicted that the enemy, now at the end of his tether in his world-wide aggression, will find his brute force of arms completely broken and his imperialism and plutocracy collapsing like a house of cards when he sets his foot upon China's mainland.